

London Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1852.
Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Thursday, Feb. 8.

ONTARIO: In the matter of the County of Middlesex, "The London Daily Advertiser."

To Wit: 1. John Cameron, of the city of London, in the County of Middlesex, managing director of "The London Advertiser," do solemnly declare: That the actual bona fide circulation of "The London Advertiser" for each and every day of the following dates was as follows:

Jan. 1, 1900	8,563
Jan. 2, 1900	8,749
Jan. 3, 1900	8,700
Jan. 4, 1900	8,758
Jan. 5, 1900	8,840
Jan. 6, 1900	8,947
Jan. 7, 1900	8,811
Jan. 8, 1900	8,862
Jan. 9, 1900	8,835
Jan. 10, 1900	8,825
Jan. 11, 1900	8,775
Jan. 12, 1900	8,825
Jan. 13, 1900	9,002
Jan. 14, 1900	8,838
Jan. 15, 1900	8,845
Jan. 16, 1900	8,878
Jan. 17, 1900	8,808
Jan. 18, 1900	8,843
Jan. 19, 1900	9,100
Jan. 20, 1900	8,837
Jan. 21, 1900	8,880
Jan. 22, 1900	8,869
Jan. 23, 1900	8,822
Jan. 24, 1900	9,033
Jan. 25, 1900	9,057
Jan. 26, 1900	8,863
Jan. 27, 1900	8,943
Jan. 28, 1900	9,019
Jan. 29, 1900	
Jan. 30, 1900	
Jan. 31, 1900	

Total 239,274
Or an average circulation for each day of 8,862

(Eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-two copies). This circulation is exclusive of all spoiled copies, being the actual circulation of mail list, subscribers, agents, carrier boys and street sales.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

JOHN CAMERON.

Declared before me at the city of London, in the County of Middlesex, this second day of February, A. D., 1900.

JAMES MAGEE,

Commissioner, etc., H. C. J.

A Pittable Exhibition.

Our esteemed contemporary the Free Press has an article in a recent issue under the above caption, in which the vials of its wrathful indignation are poured upon the head of that arch offender ("political blackguard") is the delicate form of expression adopted by our contemporary, the Hon. J. I. Tarte, for an alleged breach of an axiom of political ethics, which is stated by our contemporary in the following words:

"It has been supposed, at least among civilized or semi-civilized communities, that the physical infirmities of public men were not fitting subjects of discussion by their political opponents."

Without being especially concerned at the moment to vindicate Mr. Tarte, who will no doubt be found, as he has been frequently found by our Conservative friends in the past, amply capable of taking care of himself as occasion arises, we desire to say that the ethical maxim quoted by our contemporary meets with our entire approval.

We would commend it to some of our Conservative friends who displayed great activity in the recent contest in East Middlesex.

In the light of the axiom quoted, for instance, what are we to think of the reference to the Hon. Arthur S. Hardy, which formed one of their stock platform cries during that election?

We heard it again and again from different platforms and at the mouths of different speakers. It generally took the form, "How are the mighty fallen! The great Hardy at present engaged in vending stamps for the government at Osgoode Hall," etc.

Our Opposition friends seemed simply to gloat over this state of things. And yet what is the plain English of it all?

Mr. Hardy was compelled by ill health to relinquish the Premiership of the Province. He might, had he so desired, assumed a position upon the bench. And well would his recognized abilities have fitted him for such a position.

But no. Mr. Hardy is an honest man, and he felt that the same cause which precluded him from discharging efficiently the onerous duties of Premier of the Province, equally precluded him from undertaking the responsible office of a judge; and acting as a conscientious man, he declined to assume any position except such as was largely freed from the cares and responsibilities attaching to the office he had been compelled by the state of his health to resign.

Can any right thinking man consider that to be a fair subject for banter by political opponents?

Is it not simply gloating over the incapacity that has been imposed upon an opponent by ill health?

One would suppose that mere generosity would suffice to prevent such an exhibition. We thank the Free Press for the heading to its article. These Opposition opponents' actions in relation to Mr. Hardy's case was indeed "A Pittable Exhibition."

The truth is that the Hon. Mr. Hardy, at an immense sacrifice of his personal interests, has devoted his great talents and the best years of his life to his country's service, and because of the uprightness of that service, retires from public life at the period of his declining years without that provision for his old age which an adherence to the pursuit of his profession would assuredly have supplied him in abundance.

That being the position of the mat-

ter, he should at least be permitted to enjoy immunity from attacks of the ungenerous and indecent nature above indicated.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held in Toronto on Tuesday, was notable for the stand taken by these gentlemen, that the tariff condition was now such that they were hereafter no longer to be a political organization, and proposed to turn attention to general matters, such as the securing of an insolvency law, the securing of equal rights as to railway charges, etc.

It is significant that the tariff regulations now existing, and under which prosperity is general, should have been accepted so unanimously. It is the more gratifying, inasmuch as this content by the manufacturer has not been purchased at the expense of the general consumer. The policy of the Laurier Government, by its preferential trade provisions, and its other lowering of duties, has accomplished an appreciable reduction of taxation to the public; while at the same time, by reductions of duties on raw materials, the manufacturers have been put in good shape.

That the Manufacturers' Association have gone out of politics, while it is a good thing for the Dominion, may not cause jubilation in the breasts of Sir Charles Tupper and his Opposition followers. At the last general election Sir Wilfrid Laurier had to encounter the antagonism of a good many manufacturers, who were vehemently assured that the tall chimneys would be in danger if a change of Government occurred. A pleasant experience of prosperity under Liberal rule has made a complete reversal in the sentiments of those who fought the Liberal chieftain at the last election. Times have changed; and whereas, at that time, there was some distrust of Sir Wilfrid, on the part of a good many manufacturers, not to mention allied financial and collateral interests, nothing seems now to be so much dreaded by business men as the risk of disturbance to national prosperity by the return to power of Sir Charles Tupper. And they will prove a considerable factor in preventing it.

Long-Winded Parliamentary Speeches.

While a majority of clergymen—our most habitual speakers—defer to the demand for sermons of moderate length, many parliamentary talkers are in this regard quite unabashed. In no place is the impetuous thief of time more in evidence than in the Dominion Parliament.

The Ontario Legislature is less censurable. With the exception of Provincial budget speeches, there have not been many obnoxiously long speeches at Toronto. The last election, however, introduced several glib bores to legislative life, and it may yet be necessary for public opinion to clip their loquacity with the sharp shears of criticism.

In the Imperial Parliament speeches are infinitely more concise than in the Ottawa House. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain made an important address in the British Parliament on the South African war, and did it effectively in forty minutes.

Sir Charles Tupper, to criticize the Dominion Government's action respecting the first contingent, took three weary hours. But even that is no criterion of what Sir Charles is capable in the line of loquacity; for did he not make a seven-hours' speech last session, all about the Yukon, or something? And did not the younger Sir Charles make a speech equally as long? We do not say prolixity is confined to one side of the Speaker's chair; but these, the two most fearful examples, ornament the benches of the Opposition.

Mr. Charlton's motion on the general subject is timely. No one wishes to stifle the freedom of parliamentary discussion; but Mr. Charlton's committee, if one should be granted, ought to be able to suggest a via media between undue restriction and imbecile loquacity.

Britain's Continental Enemies.

Professor A. Vambery, of the University of Budapest, Hungary, in a letter to the London Times, sets forth reasons for the continental enmity towards Great Britain, and the sympathy for the Boers in the present struggle in South Africa. This noted traveler attributes most of the ill-feeling to ignorance, which is largely the result of misguiding understanding. Public opinion is for the most part influenced by the press, and the masses are disposed to follow this guide without doing anything in the way of original investigation. The study of racial characteristics does not engross the public mind; consequently the formation of healthy judgment is barred. Hardly one in a thousand knows anything of the geography of South Africa, or of the social and political situation of the Boers. Add to this ignorance the natural feeling for the weaker party, especially when that party comes out as the champion of the cause of liberty and independence, and it is no wonder other European nations are unable to appreciate Britain's efforts in her struggle for the liberty and civilization of different parts of the world.

Envy also supplies fuel for the burning. The inhabitants of the continent are accustomed to look with an envious eye on the wealth, power and liberty of Britain, forgetting that, like the prophet's gourd, her prestige was not gained in a single night, but that it is the result of centuries of development—the result of evolution rather than revolution. It is characteristic of

short-sighted people to look upon results rather than causes. Thus the continental masses, languishing in their poverty and insecurity, fail to see that while they "sleep," Britain was "tolling upward in the night." Should these people reflect on the historical evolution of Britain's constitutional life and the special features of her national character, they would see that she was awake long ago, while the rest of Europe was asleep. Then would they have a proper appreciation of the conditions which excite their jealousy.

"There is no sincerely liberal and sound judging man in Europe who would not be greatly distressed in seeing the decline of Great Britain, and in witnessing the downfall and ruin of the nation which has given the greatest thinkers to mankind, and which has spread our modern civilization in the most distant recesses of the globe." The number who are of this opinion is small, and the number who dare express themselves is more limited still, owing to the fact that they will have a host of envious arrayed against them, and in the end accomplish nothing.

In the eastern portions of the continent is an influential class of hereditarily nobility known as agrarians. These agrarians cherish as their ideal the social and political condition of feudalism of the middle ages. They would only exult in the destruction of British supremacy. Strange to say, however, the foremost in this class—the ruling princes of the east—are still friendly to Great Britain, though their friendship may be more a matter of policy than a desire to see liberty and progress prevail.

Lastly the military class on the continent is hostile to Great Britain owing to the fact that her reverses with the Boers have lowered the prestige of costly standing armies in the estimation of the continental taxpayer, who cries with indignation, "England has become rich and powerful without the crushing expenses of a great army, and now it is evident that a regular army would be powerless to preserve and protect the national interests."

The only means of discarding the ill-feeling is an energetic and unswerving continuance of the present struggle. The firm resignation and many endurance already shown by the British public is the best remedy against this continental enmity, and the first real success of British arms in South Africa is sure to produce a change in the public opinion of the continent.

While we appreciate the liberality with which the Times correspondent views the situation, we cannot agree with the impression he leaves, namely, that this Anglophobia is epidemic. It is quite true that the target powers, which are prompted by sinister motives, are not Britain's well-wishers, but they do not constitute the whole of Europe, nor, under the circumstances, do they represent the best in line of judgment. The smaller nations, though they may not make so much noise as their greater neighbors, are in a position to pronounce with sounder judgment upon the present crisis—from a moral point of view at least. Being free—inasmuch as they are not afflicted with the jealousies arising out of political or commercial rivalries among the more powerful states—let them be our jurors.

Among the smaller communities the balance of sympathy is decidedly in our favor. The Greeks have declared with enthusiasm that they are with us. In the Balkan States pro-British sympathy is strong, many Servians having actually offered their services. Hungarian sentiment is largely on the side of Great Britain. The good wishes of the Danes have manifested themselves in the voluntary contributions they have made towards the comfort of our soldiers. In Norway the same is true. Even Italy is, in the main, with us. These nations see in Britain a champion of freedom, and understand that she is fighting for equal rights and the progress of civilization.

The loss by fire in Carpenter & Co.'s hardware store, King street, Hamilton, is estimated at \$17,000 on stock, and \$8,000 on building.

ECZEMA ON FACE

Could Not Go Out. Five Months Under a Physician. Went from Bad to Worse.

Gave Up Hope. Friend Recommends CUTICURA. Change in One Night. Cured One Month.

I was troubled with eczema on the face for five months, during which time I was treated by physicians. My face was in such a condition that I could not go out. It was going from bad to worse and I gave up all hope, when a friend of mine left great toe, and named CUTICURA. The first night after I washed my face with CUTICURA SOAP and used CUTICURA (ointment) and CUTICURA RESOLVENT I changed wonderfully, and continuing the treatment I removed all scales and scales. From that day I was able to go out, and in a month my face was as clear as ever. THOMAS J. BOUT, July 22, 1898. 212 Stagg St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EVERLASTING ITCHING

And Burning of the Skin Cured by CUTICURA. For the last three months I have been troubled with an everlasting itching and burning of the skin on my face, and did not know what to do to cure it. I was prevailed upon to try CUTICURA. The result was simply wonderful. In one week after using the CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA RESOLVENT I was entirely rid of it, and my skin is in a healthy condition. D. R. VAN GELDER, 781 Stockton St., San Francisco, Cal.

CUTICURA

Begin with the Blood and Ends with the Skin and Scalp.

That is to say, it purifies the blood and cures the cause, while warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle exfoliating with CUTICURA OINTMENT, remove all scurf, dandruff, itching, burning, and scaling, soothe and heal. There are rapidly, permanently, and economically cured the most tormenting, disgusting, humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Get the World's Famous CUTICURA at the World's Dispensary, 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y. "How to Cure Every Humors of the Skin." Send for FREE book on Home Dyeing to A. P. TIPPET & CO., Montreal.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co. | The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

Friday Bargains, Feb. 9

A TOWEL BARGAIN AT 25c PAIR.

40 dozen Pure Linen Huck Towels, red border, with fringe, size 40x22. These goods are sold at 20c each, on Friday and until sold \$1.50 a dozen, or 2 for 25c

Traycloths 9c Each.

132 Linen Traycloths, sizes 20x16, fringe edge, drawn work, Cowan's fancy lines, on Friday, each 9c

White Shirts at 31c Each.

20 dozen Fine White Unlaundered Shirts, pure linen bosoms, reinforced double staying, Friday and until sold, each 31c

Wrapperettes at 7½c Yard.

The balance of that 3,048 yards of Wrapperettes, worth 12½c and 15c, Friday and Saturday, per yard 7½c

Flannelette Blankets \$1 Pair.

Extra Large Size White Flannelette Blankets, blue or pink borders. Special per pair \$1.00

Boys' Heavy Ribbed Hose 29c.

10 dozen Wool Hose, ribbed, double heels, toes and soles, our regular 40c, to clear at per pair 29c

White Cotton 8c.

Two numbers 34 and 36 inch White Cotton, heavy and soft, fine makes, suitable for ladies' wear, Friday special, per yard 8c

Table Linen Remnants.

Ends of 1½ to 3½ yards Bleached and Unbleached Table Linen at 25c and 35c, worth double.

AT 8c---CANTON FLANNEL REMNANTS AT 8c YARD.

730 yards Unbleached Canton Flannel, regular 10c, 12½c and 15c quality, ends of 3½ to 10 yards. On Friday and until sold, per yard 8c

Ladies' Gowns at \$1.00.

Extra Fine White Cambric, yoke of all-over embroidery. Friday each \$1.00

Corset Covers 45c Each.

Fine White Cotton, with embroidery, leather stitching. Special at, each 45c

Drawers 35c Per Pair.

Fine Cotton, four rows tucks, trimmed with 2-inch white lace. Special per pair 35c

LADIES' JACKETS AT \$1.50 EACH,

67 only, Frieze, Beaver and Melton Jackets, pearl buttons, seams bound, tailor-made garments, length 28 and 24 inches, sizes 32, 34, and 36. Prices now \$5 to \$8. To clear at, each \$1.50

Dress Goods Special.

Black Satin Jacquard, Ottoman Cords, Poplin Velours, granite designs in Priestley's gold medal and French makes, goods ranging in price from 75c to \$1.25 a yard, this lot to clear at per yard 50c

Black and Navy Serges, all-wool 42-inch, smooth surface, also storm serge, 42-inch, very special values, per yard 25c and 35c

Colored Henrietta and Serge, 17 pieces, all wool, brown, green, castor, fawn, garnet and gray, regular 25c and 35c a yard, to clear at per yard 19c

15 pieces Plaid Dress Goods, 10 pieces Fancy Silk Figured Dress Goods, 7 pieces Velour

Ribbons 18 Yards for 25c.

63 pieces only, Velvet Baby Ribbon, in new light and dark shades. Friday, 18 yards for 25c

Taffetta Ribbons 19c, Worth 25c.

32 pieces New Taffetta Ribbons, all wanted colors. Special Friday, per yard 19c

Embroideries at 8c.

18 pieces Swiss and Cambric Embroidery, 2 to 4 inches wide, new patterns; regular 10c and 12½c a yard. Friday, per yard 8c

Skirt Making.

For a Short Time Only.

Goods purchased up to \$1 a yard, price of making only 50c

Goods purchased over \$1 a yard, making FREE

These skirts are not factory-made, but made by first-class dressmakers; all skirts fitted while being made and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie, Co

208, 210, 210½, 212 Dundas Street, London.

THE PACIFIC CABLE PROJECT

Delays the Departure of Lord Strathcona for Canada—Death of Pelu, the Armless Artist—Anglo-Canadian Trade.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

London, Feb. 8.—Lord Strathcona is daily at his office, and remains in the city, but has not yet booked a passage to Canada. His anxiety to help forward the Pacific cable board is one reason for keeping him here. Lord Strathcona is confident of the board's earnest and united desire to complete the project at the earliest possible date.

THE ARMLESS ARTIST.

Brussels, Feb. 8.—Charles Francois Pelu, who was an armless artist, died Monday in his 70th year. He painted with his feet, and copied hundreds of the best masterpieces. Many specimens of his work are now in America. While working he held his palette with his left great toe, and manipulated his brush with his right foot, and with great skill. He always shaved himself. He once wrote a successful tragedy.

ANGLO-CANADIAN TRADE.

London, Feb. 8.—During January the imports from Canada were: 2,931 cattle, valued at £50,054; 1,386 sheep and lambs, valued at £2,079; 378,500 cwt of wheat, valued at £128,575; 95,400 cwt of wheat meal and flour, valued at £43,015; 5,100 cwt of peas, valued at £1,356; 38,350 cwt of bacon, valued at £24,774; 10,654 cwt of ham, valued at £22,285; 1,659 cwt of butter, valued at £7,550; 27,213 cwt of cheese, valued at £24,093; 18,422 great hundreds eggs, valued at £2,085; and 52 horses, valued at £230.

The total imports amounted to £476,190, and the exports to £515,703.

CABLE NOTES.

Adolphe Lochechil, who had a bank in Naples in the time of the Neapolitan monarch, died in Paris Wednesday.

Dr. Leyds, Transvaal agent, announces that the Transvaal Government is not engaging volunteers for the war, and will refuse to transport any to South Africa.

Mrs. Adair, daughter of United States General Wedderburn, is on her way from Liverpool to advocate Anglo-Saxon friendliness in the States. She says: "England does not want our charity. She would not let one wounded soldier be neglected. But what she

does want at this moment, when almost every continental power is scowling at her, and she is menaced from every quarter, is that we who sprang from her side should understand her and stand by her, and we mean to do so."

Mr. Peterson, of fast mail fame, contemplates establishing a through steamship service for the carriage of grain from Lake Superior to England as soon as the deepening of the Canadian canals to fourteen feet, clear draft, is completed.

The officials of the United States embassy at London deny that any negotiations in regard to Alaska are pending between Lord Salisbury and Ambassador Choate, or that a concession of a free port in Alaska is included in the Nicaraguan agreement. Rev. John Kennedy, former president of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, and professor of apologetics at New College, London, died Wednesday in his 87th year.

"A Heart as Sturdy as an Oak."

But what about the blood which the heart must pump at the rate of 70 times a minute? If the heart is to be sturdy and the nerves strong this blood must be rich and pure. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes sturdy hearts because it makes good blood. It gives to men and women strength, confidence, courage and endurance.

HOOD'S PILLS are non-irritating, and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

In Devonshire the cycle has been applied to butter-making. A man sits on his bicycle, pedals, and by means of a chain turns the churn.

A DINNER PILL.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is ill's a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healing nutriment, it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions, and convey the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with indigestion.

unexcelled for brilliancy of colors—quick in use. Dye any material, any color without mess or trouble.

Send for FREE book on Home Dyeing to A. P. TIPPET & CO., Montreal.

Maypole Soap Dyes

Matrimonial.

MURRELL-JONES.

A pleasing event took place at Cobble Hill on Wednesday, Jan. 31, when Miss Martha Jones was united in marriage to Mr. Arthur Murrell. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's mother, who were met by a large number of relatives and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Murrell will reside on the sixth concession of West Nissouri. A large number of present were received.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

EXPERIENCE

has taught us how to make the best Emulsion in the world; Experience has proved that this Emulsion is worthy of entire confidence. There are many imitations of

Scott's Emulsion.

and all kinds of substitutes for it; but none equal it. If your doctor recommends you to take Cod-Liver Oil, or you know yourself that you need it, get SCOTT'S EMULSION; it is the best Cod-Liver Oil in the best form.

If we had your address we would send you a sample and a pamphlet telling more about it.

50c and \$1.00, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto.

MARRIED WOMEN

If you are irregular or troubled with suppression, write to MRS. MARY WILSON, Box 181, Bridgeport, Ont., and she will send you the formula that will relieve the worst case in two to five days. No pain. This recipe has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women.